



## Miniaturization of LED Drivers

**Ammar, Ahmed Morsi; Spliid, Frederik Monrad; Nour, Yasser; Knott, Arnold**

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## Introduction

- Great demand for miniaturization in lighting industry
- Power supplies are bottle neck, due to their bulky energy storage components
- This poster: several design considerations towards miniaturized LED drivers.

## Design Considerations

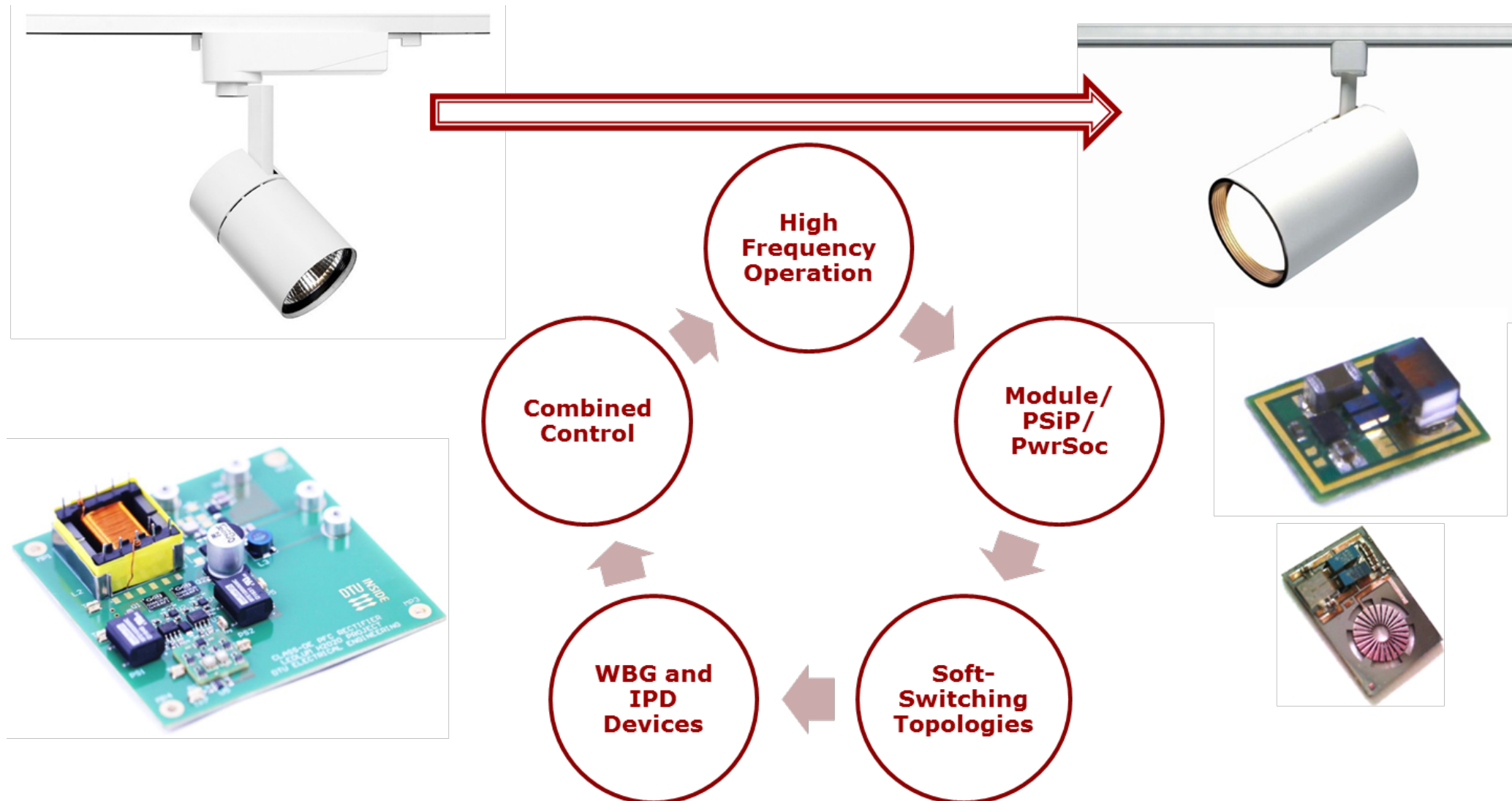


Fig. 1 Miniaturization Strategy.

- **Topologies:** Soft-switching resonant converters
- **Control:** Combination of control schemes (e.g. frequency control + burst mode control)
- **Devices:** Wide band-gap (WBG) devices and Integrated Passive Devices (IPDs) technologies
- **Energy Storage:** Active ripple port circuits allowing for employment of smaller and more robust capacitor technologies
- **Frequency:** HF and VHF operation.

## Experimental Results

Measurement results of a class-DE series-resonant converter that can be incorporated for the AC-DC and the DC-DC stages in an LED driver:

- Up to 400V input with soft-switching
- 1 MHz operation
- High voltage GaN switches and SiC diodes
- Potential for operation in HF and VHF ranges
- Frequency modulation can be used for line/load regulation.

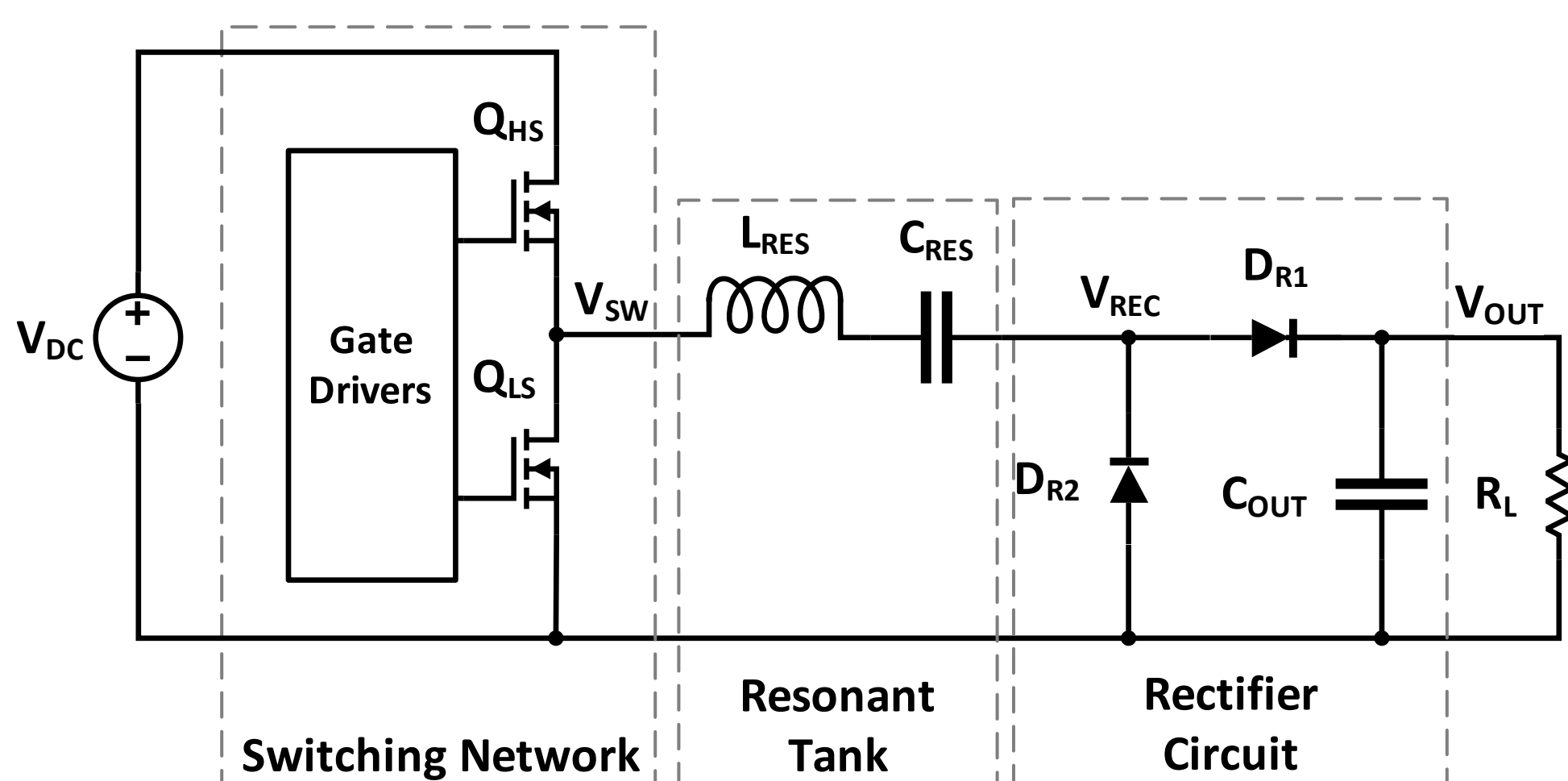


Fig. 2 Class-DE Series-Resonant Converter.

## Experimental Results

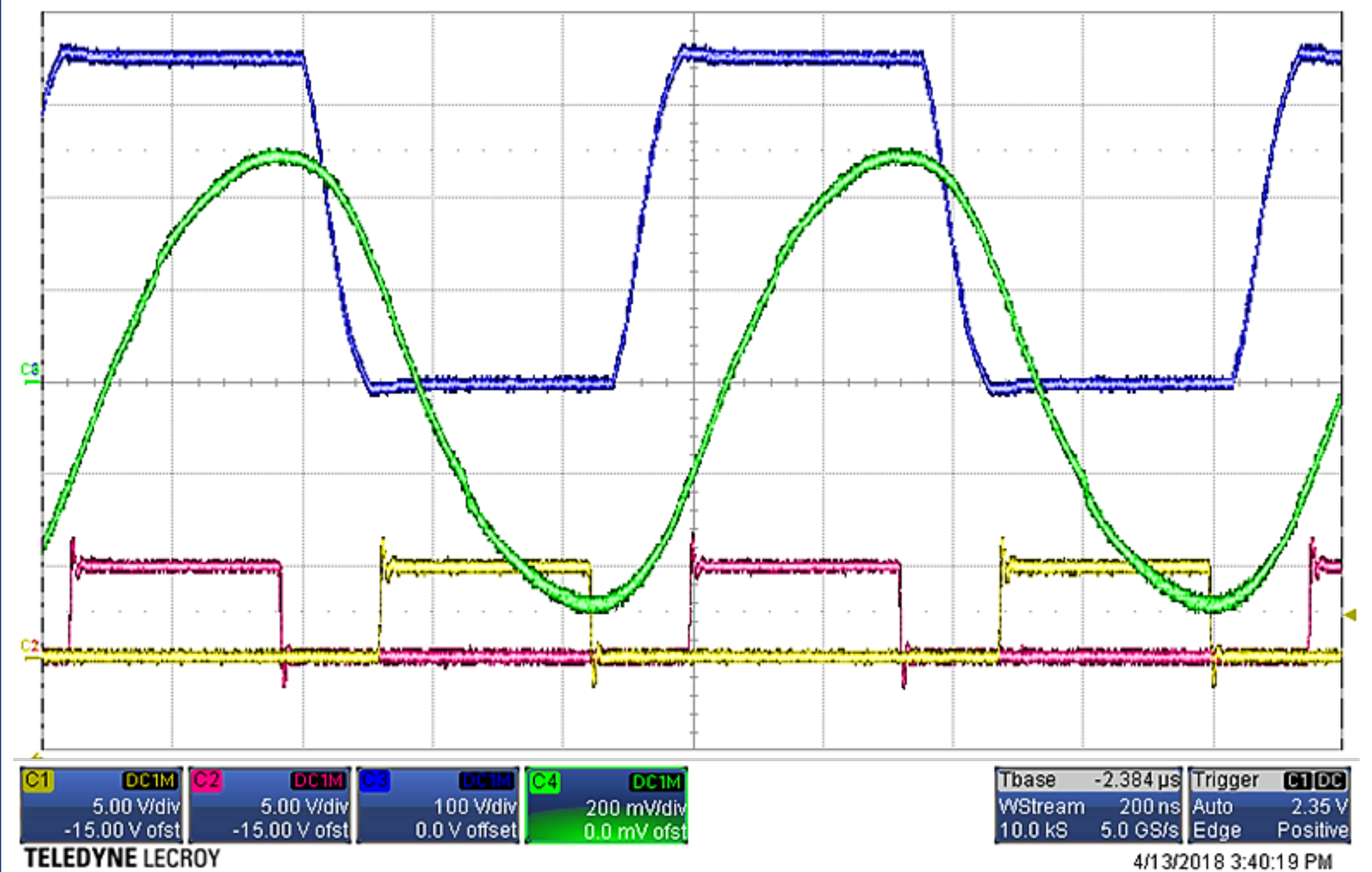


Fig. 3 Scope image showing the switching node voltage (blue), sinusoidal resonant inductor current (green), and gate signals for 350V input voltage.

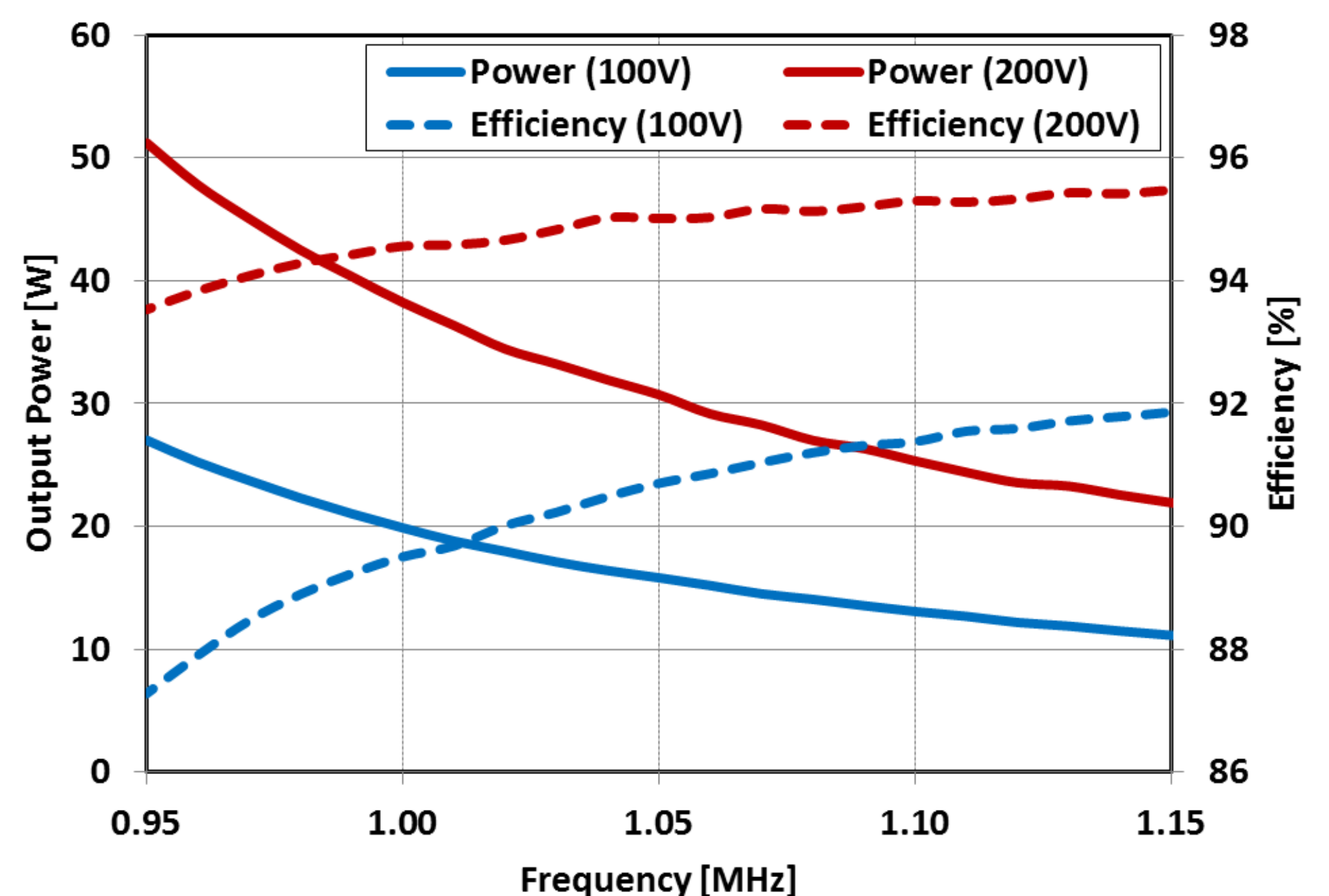


Fig. 4 Efficiency and output power for different output voltages.

## Conclusion

- Operation at high frequencies is key for miniaturization
- Good candidate: soft-switching resonant converters
- WBG devices show great potential for high efficiencies
- Combined control can allow for enhanced line/load regulation.

## References

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- [2] Y. Nour and A. Knott, "Module integrated GaN power stage for high switching frequency operation," *2017 IEEE 12th International Conference on Power Electronics and Drive Systems (PEDS)*, Honolulu, HI, 2017, pp. 848-852.

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